

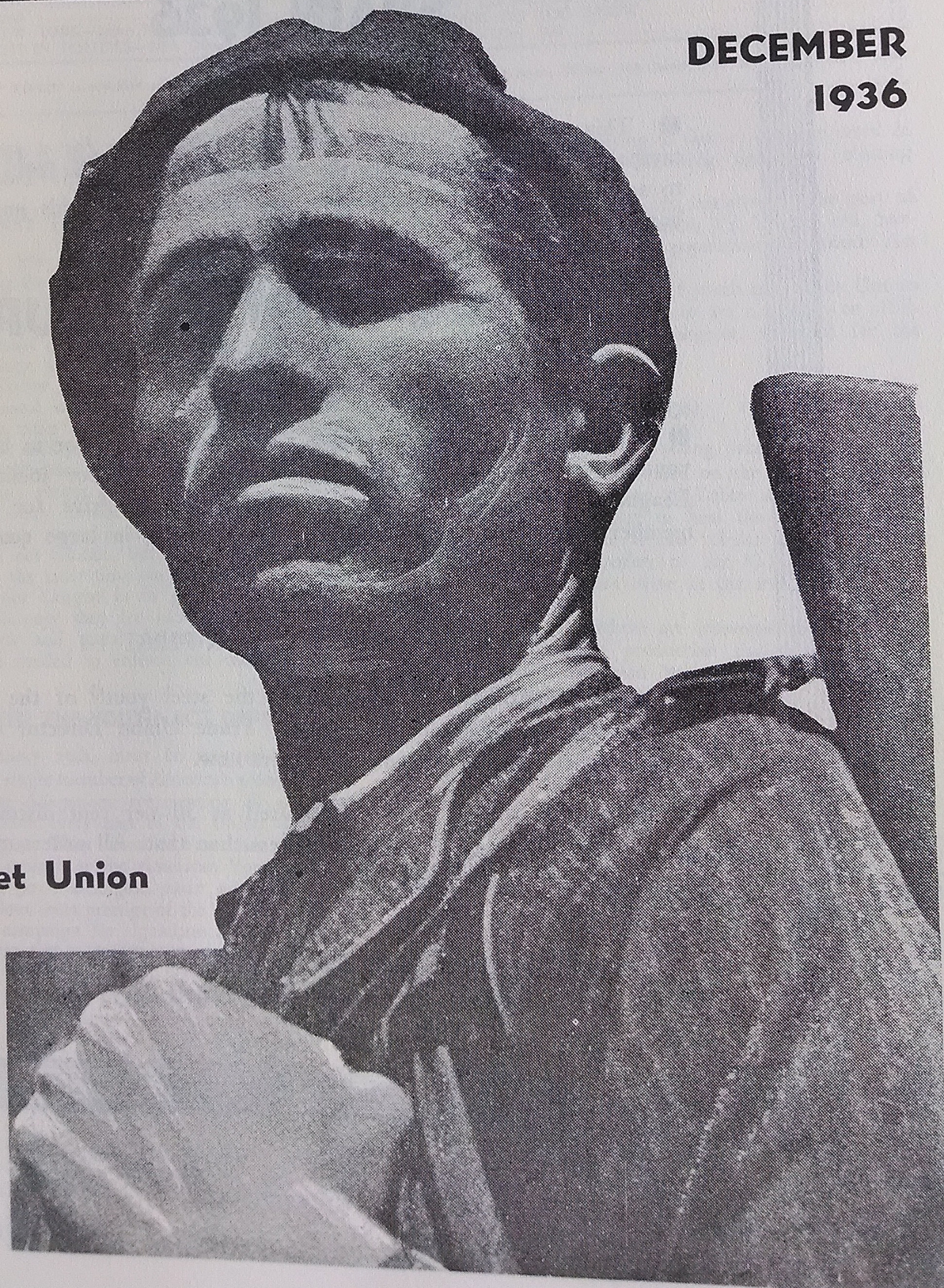
5c **THE YOUNG COMMUNIST REVIEW**

**DECEMBER
1936**

**Vol. I
No. 3**

**The Soviet Union
and
Spain**

**by
Joe
Cohen**



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Notes of the Month

TOWARDS TWENTY THOUSAND!

NEARLY 2800 new members were recruited by our League during the election campaign. This beginning, far from sufficient, is nevertheless a start towards our goal of 20,000 YCL'ers.

During the election campaign our League gained tremendously in prestige and influence. Our pamphlets and leaflets were distributed in hundreds of thousands. Large strata of youth heard our program for the first time explained over the radio and at innumerable mass meetings. Every day the mail brings to our office evidences of the interest and enthusiasm which our program has aroused among America's young generation.

It is the job of every member of our League to reach these youth with our program, to recruit them into our ranks. We should not hesitate, but should recruit boldly and fearlessly. At the same time we should develop such an inner life in our League as to guarantee that these people will stay in once they are recruited. More educational work, sports and social activity, dramatics, and other features are needed to enliven our meetings.

ALL ENERGY INTO THE YOUTH ACT DRIVE!

THE date, January 29th, must be impressed on the mind of every single member of America's young generation. On that day delegations representing all strata of American youth from every part of the Union will converge on Washington. They must have at least a million signatures urging passage of the American Youth Act.

The Pilgrimage to Washington must adequately represent the tremendous mass prestige of the American Youth Act. Already the campaign for signatures and for election of delegates has been taken up by numerous youth organizations affiliated to the American Youth Congress. The Youth Congress has set aside the month of December, from Thanksgiving to New Years to be a period of intensive preparation to ensure the success of the Pilgrimage.

The National Committee of the Young Communist League proposes that every member help make the Pilgrimage a success. Our general aims in the work for the Pilgrimage are:

1. To transform the present work of general education in and endorsements by organizations to that of activity in securing the passage of the Act. To pass from

the stage of resolution passing to that of concrete work in doing something, such as securing signatures, electing delegates, etc.

2. To develop the widest self initiative on the part of all youth organizations, settlements, Y's, Unions, etc., having them in their own name popularize the Youth Act and work for the Pilgrimage.

3. To activize organizations of youth and Trade Unions which have not as yet affiliated or are not ready to affiliate to the American Youth Congress, to work for the passage of the Youth Act.

THE A. F. of L. CONVENTION.

THE eyes of millions of young workers in and out of industry are now fastened on the 56th Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Tampa. This Convention has the power to heal the growing breach in the labor movement. It can rebuke the reactionaries by rescinding the suspension of the C.I.O. unions and strengthening the present drive in the steel, rubber, auto, and other industries.

Young people everywhere are interested in the issue at stake. Shall the mass production industries be organized? They are interested because they work, mainly, not in small highly skilled crafts, but in the big factories and mills. The victory of the progressive forces will allow millions of young people to enter the trade union movement. It will hasten the day when a special program for winning young workers to the labor movement will be launched.

Many trade unions have demonstrated their understanding of the need for making youth at home in their organizations. The United Mine Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers as well as other unions are instituting educational, cultural and sports activities. Many more unions are affiliated to the American Youth Congress and still more are actively involved in working for the passage of the American Youth Act.

It is time that the National Convention took action on this all important matter. Enemies of labor organization are already active among the youth. Company Unions have organized sports activities among the youth in every big industry.

Their purpose is to place the young people under company patronage. Organizing and activizing youth in the trade unions go hand in hand with the movement for unity in the A. F. of L., based on industrial unionism.

Two Conferences On Negro Youth Work

by Tony Morton

TWO regional conferences, The New York State and the Eastern Regional Conference, on Negro work were recently convened in New York City. Both of them were called in response to a decision of the national Executive Committee which proposed that such meetings be held to discuss ways and means of improving the work of the Young Communists among the Negro youth.

The State conference, though poorly attended, thoroughly analyzed our work among the Negro youth in New York State, particularly in Harlem, our national concentration point. As a result of the discussion a series of definite objectives to be accomplished were outlined.

The Eastern conference was better attended. The discussions were on a much higher level because the delegates came from a wider area and had richer experiences to draw upon.

The main report for this conference was delivered by Lloyd Brown, Pittsburgh secretary of our League. He emphasized, in contrast to previous years, the comparative weakness of our present work among Negro youth. We have not initiated a concerted, well-organized fight for Negro rights. Aside from the far too little recruiting of Negro youth, we have not satisfactorily solved the problem of keeping them within our organization.

Many positive achievements were recorded at the conference. In Pittsburgh the Young Communist League was an important factor in helping the American Youth Congress to bring its program to the Negro youth organizations. A committee established for this purpose called a conference to federate the Negro youth organizations into a permanent body of struggle for equal rights for Negro youth.

At this conference there were 130 delegates and 200 observers present. They came mainly from churches, Sunday schools, the Epworth League, various clubs from within the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. The conference was divided into panel discussions on the following questions: industrial youth; war and fascism; education; and the struggle for Negro rights.

The first project decided upon by the conference was the breaking down of the traditional discriminatory policy of the downtown Pittsburgh theatres. Another was that of securing qualified Negro school teachers in the public schools of the city. Some splendid results have already been registered on these two points. One of the largest downtown theatres has been forced to admit Negroes.

A permanent council of fifteen, with five white members, was elected to continue the work. The committee elections illustrate the splendid spirit of solidarity between the Negro and white delegates at the conference. The most creditable aspect of the conference, as well as its work since, was the character of the delegates. They showed both understanding and organizational ability.

The example of Pittsburgh can well be followed in many other sections of the country. This is the way to win the Negro youth to our program.

The All-Southern Youth Conference was given prominence by most delegates to the Eastern Regional Conference.

The southern conference presents an opportunity to develop a movement which will break through the illegality of our movement in the South. It will give expression to all the needs and demands of the southern Negro youth.

This conference will bring together youth from all the southern cities and unite them on a common program. Our League in the north must insure the success of the conference when it convenes on February 13th in Richmond, Virginia. Since it is difficult for the southern movement to raise money it was decided that the northern Y.C.L. must assist in collecting funds. The most important decisions reached by the eastern conference were:

1. That a national commission be established to guide and coordinate our work among Negro youth.
2. That a popular pamphlet be written explaining our position on the Negro question.
3. That the question of Negro work occupy a special point on the agenda of both the coming National Committee meeting and the National Convention.
4. That each northern district of the League work out definite quotas of financial assistance for the All-Southern Conference.
5. That special efforts be made to draw Negro girls into the discussion on Negro work. To work out a plan for recruiting young domestic workers, shop girls, etc. into our League.

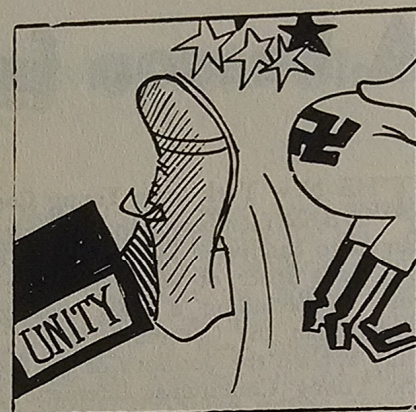
The results of our conference warrant the calling of similar conferences in the mid-west. We call upon Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis to follow the districts on the eastern seaboard. We know that these conferences will help them solve many of the complex problems in the field of Negro youth work.



War or Peace

The Students Answer

Celeste Strack



WAR or peace. This issue has undoubtedly aroused more profound and lasting concern than any other problem which confronts American students. The vast majority of students want peace and constitute a tremendous reservoir of peace sentiment in the schools; the history of the student peace movement is that of a concerted search for channels through which this deep, widespread feeling may be expressed.

In this setting there has emerged, especially during the last year, a growing recognition on the part of the student body that the path to peace involves primarily the building of a vast united movement to this end, transcending political and social differences on other questions.

Such unity takes concrete form in the impressive network of committees and councils in our colleges and high schools, representing a wide variety of organizations, opinions, and allegiances, but bound together by the determination of their members to preserve their own lives.

On a national scale this tendency has crystallized in the United Student Peace Committee an agency through which a remarkable assortment of influential bodies are collaborating in a peace program for the year. Among the members of this Committee are the National Student Federation of America, an organization comprising student council officers in about 150 colleges, the Emergency Peace Campaign, a strictly pacifist Quaker group, the national student councils of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the League of Nations Society, the Foreign Policy Association, the American Student Union and several other groups.

A Common Ground

The United Student Peace Committee has not drafted any elaborate programmatic statement with respect to such issues as collective security, neutrality or the Oxford pledge. What it provides is a common ground for participating groups to develop their simple desire for peace and their opposition to war preparations throughout the world. On this basis five points are set forth for a year's plan of work for both national and local groups:

1. A series of national radio broadcasts.
2. Peace patrols—committees of students doing peace work in the community.
3. Armistice Day Peace Institutes.
4. A poll of student attitudes on peace to be conducted through school newspapers.
5. The student peace strike in April, 1937.

The November Institutes have already been held in many places. Permanent anti-war committees representing many campus groups have been set-up; in some cases they already existed. Such committees may be the most important

achievement of the Institutes. They now provide the machinery for future activity; the issue of Spain and the student peace strike deserve their immediate attention. Unfortunately, however, a number of schools let Armistice week slip by without any significant action. In these places steps should be taken at once to form committees and plan action, possibly in connection with the struggle in Spain. *The building, preservation and extension of such committees is vital to effective work. Otherwise we shall be continually starting all over again as each occasion for a peace action presents itself.*

Committees already in existence have found possibility for cooperation with a great number of groups. They have won the cooperation of school newspapers. These committees are the broadest phase of our anti-war action in the schools. They can become, through the influence and variety of their supporters, a powerful pressure against war moves both outside the United States and within the nation itself.

Peace Councils

In the high schools the implication of such a policy can be even more important. Our problem in the high schools however is an enormous one. The five million high school students are organized primarily into local groups; there are few national bodies of real weight outside of the Hi Y's (Y.M.C.A.), Girl Reserves (Y.W.C.A.), American Student Union, Newman Clubs, Pan American Societies and a handful of others. *These millions of high school students want peace; but if they are to become an effective force for peace, we must find channels through which to gain a hearing before them, in their local clubs, their classes and other meeting-places.* Meanwhile, our own efforts to some national unity will of course go on.

The most effective local method thus far has been the establishment of high school peace councils and committees, comprising the regular school organizations and functioning within the school itself. In some cases groups such as the A.S.U. cannot even be official members of such bodies. Nevertheless these groups, for instance in the New York high schools, are launching plans for a year's program roughly paralleling that of the college committees but with recognition of the special problems involved.

This policy dictates our willingness to cooperate with all those administrations which are willing to take any steps in the direction of peace education and peace activity. In New York and Cleveland some principals have already signified their readiness to work for, not against, such

(Continued on page 14)

A Lesson from New York

by Mike Martini

THE New York State Young Communist League grew to 6,000 members in the past year. The splendid election campaign conducted by the League brought in 2,000 members in a space of ten weeks. We are definitely on the road to becoming a mass organization of youth even larger than the Communist Party. Wherever we successfully applied the decisions of the Sixth World Congress of the Young Communist International, all our efforts and untiring work brought in great results.

This growth in membership was not uniform throughout our whole state organization, nor did we recruit sufficient Negro, Irish, and Italian young men and women. We could have a much larger organization had we been able to retain all of the new members recruited. As yet, we have a lot to do among the youth in the basic industries of our state.

We are entering a stage in our development which demands that we adopt perspectives, new organizational forms, and above all a better style of work on the part of our leaders. Without this we cannot become a mass organization, leading the majority of young workers, men and women, in the struggle for a better life—for Socialism.

This article will deal with three of our most burning problems: how to carry on work in the Irish, Italian and Negro territories; the problem of the new members; and what kind of a branch life we need.

Why don't we recruit a larger percentage of Irish, Italian and Negro youth?

We are not sufficiently active in the territories and industries where these youth live and work. When we do carry out work among them, in many cases, our methods are wrong and our agitation is bad. As a result these young people are antagonized.

In an Irish neighborhood on the West Side, a branch had its outdoor meetings constantly broken up by Irish-American youth (who are always to be found playing ball in the streets, pool rooms and on street corners). The branch tried a new method. They issued special invitation cards inviting the youth to a meeting and social where they could learn how to get NYA jobs. These cards were given out by members of the branch and one hundred young people responded.

Italian-American youth can be attracted to our movement by establishing youth centers in territories where they live. Such centers through proper activity of our members can provide young people with the social life they lack.

Our first approach cannot be on the issue of Mussolini, Fascism and what they represent. We must first show the Italian-Americans that the Y.C.L. can get them relief, NYA jobs or perhaps a playground in the community. Once we win their confidence and they see us in action we can draw them into study circles and teach them other things. We should look forward in the coming year, to the establishment of large branches of Italian-American youth.

The young Italian girls face a peculiar problem in relation to their home and family. They should be given special attention. We can form girls' branches. Another effective way of reaching them is through proper activity in the industrial division of the Y.W.C.A. where there are many young Italian girls.

The small percentage of Negro youth recruited can be attributed, first of all, to the general slowing of the struggle for Negro rights. This is evident everywhere. The comrades report daily numerous cases of discrimination and evictions and content themselves with the fact that they at least observe these things.

We have underestimated the love for sports among Negro youth. We can draw many of them into basketball teams and boxing clubs, sponsored by the branches. This is a field which has great possibilities.

Why don't we keep all the new members recruited into our League? A leading branch president gave the following answer to this question. "The new members do not become part and parcel of the branch life. They become the listening audience for the executive committee. They are given nothing to do." It is for this reason that many new members drop out. They are not personally consulted on the type of activities that are of interest to them.

What Happens to New Members?

Many of the new Negro recruits and youth of various nationalities have a hard time adjusting themselves in the branches. Either these new people are left to themselves in a particular part of the room with the old members keeping aloof, or the comrades go to the opposite extreme of patronizing them and making them feel uncomfortable. The old comrades have to be educated on approach and given a knowledge of the background and outlook on life of these young people. These extreme cases are given here to illustrate the necessity of adopting a proper balance in approaching the new members.

Education for the new member must not be looked at from a one-sided point of view. The average member's concept is that the new member must get into a class so that he can learn all about Communism. But new members can teach us many things. The larger influx of new people has resulted in more diverse social and educational activities in many branches.

Our branch form of organization is now over a year old. We have neighborhood branches with 150 members. There are industrial branches in the radio, metal, garment and other industries. The branch form of organization has been found "just the thing" to bring masses of youth into the Y.C.L. It has legalized the Y.C.L. We have branches today working openly in colleges, industries and neighborhoods. The influx of large numbers of new members into the branches has helped to break down a lot of the old sectarian methods of work. But this condition, unfortunately is not true everywhere.

Branches can provide social and cultural activities which the old units could not develop.

The branch is going through progressive stages of development. While the club atmosphere provided by a branch is highly desirable, we do not want to nor can we operate like the typical social club. We are a political organization of struggle and while we must have all kinds of social and sports life in the branches, we cannot stop there. Our task is to educate youth for Socialism, not only through study circles, but by economic and political struggles in the shops, schools, and among the unemployed.

Young Communist Review

Washington Youth in Politics by Max Olson

THE Northwest, scene of many militant labor struggles, has given birth to a political expression of the leftward swing of its farmers and workers, the Washington Commonwealth Federation.

The Federation began to take shape a little more than a year ago. It developed out of the movement among the unemployed to raise one of the lowest standards of relief in the country, out of the resentment of the workers against the use of State Police and National Guardsmen in labor struggles and its birth was partly influenced by the Epic movement of California and the Canadian Commonwealth Party. The Federation crystalized within the Democratic party, as its left wing.

In the course of a year the movement grew to such an extent that it was able to nominate the huge majority of its legislative candidates and a number of state officers. It came within forty thousand votes of nominating its candidate, John C. Stevenson, for Governor, despite the numerous tricks used against him.

The Washington Commonwealth Federation while acting within the Democratic party is definitely recognized as the expression of a Farmer-Labor Party in the State of Washington.

At the Everett (April) Convention of the Federation thirty youth delegates assembled in caucus to consider the building of a youth movement around the Federation. As a result of their work the convention enthusiastically adopted resolutions for the building of a youth section and elected a committee to carry on the work.

Quick Response

Within a few months a central council and a half dozen membership organizations, known as Washington Commonwealth Federation Youth Chapters, were established. The membership for these groups came from the young Technocrats, the Commonwealth Builders, progressive young trade unionists, young Socialists and Communists and a number of progressive Christian youth.

Rallies in Seattle attracted as many as five to eight hundred young people. Groups mushroomed up in numerous localities; enthusiasm ran high. "Five hundred members by primary day (September), and a thousand by November", was the slogan worked out by the youth section. A number of chapters developed interesting inner activities and expanded; others in outlying communities, where the groups were built on the basis of meetings held to hear speakers from Seattle, but where no core of leading people were to be found, suffered a short existence. The youth section sponsored fourteen legislative candidates in the primary elections, of which seven were nominated. Meetings, humorous street par-

ades (fashioned after Mardi Gras), were held around Initiative 119, a rather vague production-for-use bill. A barnstorming tour was organized with a number of members in a car, painted green and white, the official colors of the youth section, which covered the major cities and towns of the state. As a result of these activities the youth issue was injected, for the first time, in the political life of the state. As a result the youth section gained a great deal of prestige.

Because of the newness of the movement certain glaring organizational weaknesses hindered its growth. They were:

1. An inexperienced leadership unable to properly activate many of the chapters.
2. Failure to react to local issues during the political campaign. This tendency often limited the groups to "young politicians".
3. Posing the political campaign against other activities. Decisions were made not to hold a summer training camp for leaders and to go easy on certain social, educational, recreational and cultural activities because they would interfere with the political campaign.
4. Insufficient attention to events in the labor world, which resulted in few young trade unionists and workers joining the movement.

Because of these weaknesses the youth sections, although it had grown in influence and had succeeded in nominating seven of its candidates, had failed to reach 500 members by October.

The possibilities exist at the present time for carrying out the original slogan of one thousand members by spring. But in order to do so the youth section must inaugurate united front actions with other groups on the various bills drafted as part of its legislative program. The bills are:

A State Youth Act providing work relief for youth by supplementing with a like amount the N.Y.A. appropriations for the state.

Minimum wages and hours of employment for girls. (The Y.W.C.A. has undertaken to hold meetings of girls in order to suggest amendments where necessary.) The R.O.T.C. to be made optional in the schools rather than compulsory.

The expansion of the educational system and the elimination of tuition fees in the colleges.

Pilgrimage to Olympia

While the Federation youth legislators will introduce these bills, broad united front committees must be built

(Continued on page 15)



THE SOVIET UNION

THE United Young Socialist League of Spain, with a membership of two hundred thousand, addressed the following appeal to the youth of the world.

"We have an unshakable faith in our triumph. But we tell you; to succeed we need your international solidarity. Socialism has invoked this solidarity since its birth, has made it the incarnation of its ideals . . ."

"The people of the Soviet Union who passed through experiences similar to ours, are daily giving us splendid proof, both in international diplomacy and solidarity that their hearts, their will and their work are unconditionally on our side."

"Follow the example of the people of the Soviet Union! Everybody to the defense of Spain!"

The Soviet Union in supporting the Spanish people and giving material and diplomatic aid to the cause of democracy and peace, serves not only to its own welfare, but also the interests of labor and progress throughout the world. Victorious Socialism in the Soviet Union is inseparably bound to the interests of all toiling humanity.

It is common knowledge that the fascist rebellion in Spain was financed, armed and planned with the aid of German and Italian fascism. It is equally clear that these fascist powers strive not only to overthrow the democratic and legally constituted government of Spain, but to prepare war against France, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union thereby hoping to impose fascism on all the democratic countries.

Hitler and Mussolini are working desperately to insert a wedge between the Soviet Union and her allies, particularly France.

The Soviet Union and the Pact

While Germany and Italy were arming the Spanish fascists, the Tory government of Great Britain which has given aid and comfort to Hitler and Mussolini, prevailed on France to establish a blockade against the legal, democratic government of Spain. Believing that he was serving the cause of peace, Leon Blum, Socialist premier of France took the initiative in setting up an International Committee for the Application of Non-Intervention. With Germany, Italy and Portugal furnishing arms for the mutineers in Spain, this mis-named non-intervention pact became a cloak for blockading the Spanish government.

The Soviet Union opposes a false neutrality policy which objectively works in favor of the fascist invaders. Maxim Litvinov, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, stated at the League of Nations Assembly on September 28 that, *"The Soviet government considers the principle of neutrality inapplicable to a war levied by the rebels against their lawful government, and on the contrary considers it to be a breach of international law."*

Why then did not the Soviet Union, from the beginning of the Spanish conflict ship arms to Spain. Why was the Soviet Union compelled to enter the Non-Intervention pact? These questions have often been asked but never by the embattled people of Spain. They understand and appreciate the tremendous assistance they have received

from the people of the Soviet Union in the form of money, food, clothing, their diplomacy and all inclusive peace policy.

It was Norman Thomas, however, who accepted the responsibility of charging that the Soviet policy toward Spain was identical with that of England and France. It is the Trozkyists, who recently welcomed into the Young Peoples Socialist League, who slander the Soviet Union and spread confusion about the role of the U.S.S.R. with regard to Spain.

Let us recall, and always bear in mind, the aim of the German and Italian fascists. They wish to isolate the Soviet Union. They seek to give credence to the charge of General Franco that the struggle in Spain is between Christianity and capitalism against Communism. When Blum took the initiative in forming the Non-Intervention Committee, the Soviet Union could not permit Hitler to have his way and break the Soviet Union from France thereby isolating themselves from the rest of Europe. Allowing Hitler to have his way in this matter would neither have helped Spain nor served the cause of world peace nor defended the Soviet Union.

It must be understood that in an open race between Soviet Union and fascist powers in shipping arms to Spain, the Soviet Union would not be able to compete with the fascists. Geographically, the Soviet Union is so situated that its only two routes to Spain are sea routes. The Northern route is controlled by Germany and the Southern, by Italy. That is why Soviet aid to Spain was in part dependent upon the attitude of the Socialist Party in France (which borders on Spain), the British Labor Party and the Second or Labor and Socialist International, to which both parties are affiliated.

From the beginning of the struggle, the French Socialist Party rejected the appeal of the Communist Party to jointly secure arms for Spain and break the blockade against the Spanish government. The British Labor Party at its congress in Edinburgh, went on record in support of the sham Non-Intervention agreement. The Second International supported the same policy.

The Work of the Soviet Union

It is in light of such a difficult situation that we must examine the superhuman achievements of the Soviet Union in exposing the non-intervention tragi-comedy, and even forcing the British Labor Party to change its course.

Those who say that the Soviet Union delayed in helping Spain speak falsely. Let us look at the facts.

Up to October 2nd the workers of the Soviet Union had sent more than \$10,000,000 and Soviet women had sent \$2,000,000 worth of

by Joe

ON AND SPAIN

hen

clothing and almost every week another ship, filled with food, clothing and medical supplies arrives in Spanish ports from the Soviet Union.

On September 15th the Spanish government sent a note to the League of Nations proving that Germany, Italy and Portugal were arming the fascists in Spain. It was only upon the insistence of the Soviet Union and Spain that the League was forced to publish the note at the end of the month.

On September 28th Litvinov made his stirring speech exposing the neutrality pact in the League of Nations.

And on October 7th the Soviet Union made public its note to the Non-Intervention Committee, which completely shattered the myth of neutrality, exposed the fascists and called for an end to the blockade of the legal Spanish government.

It is very important to understand that this note of October 7th was preceded a week before by a Soviet note to Great Britain which exposed the fascist violations of the pact. The British representatives attempted to suppress the whole incident, forgetting, perhaps, that they were dealing with a workers' government. The note which the Soviet government made known on October 7th was given to the masses of the entire world.

Opposed by every one of the 26 nations who signed the non-intervention pact, even facing the opposition of the British, French Socialists and the other Parties of the Second International, the Soviet Union utilized the Non-Intervention Committee itself as a means of exposing the fascists. The colossal significance of this Soviet action can be seen in the fact that it compelled the British Labor Party and even the Second International to reverse their stand and call for the lifting of the Spanish blockade.

The Y. P. S. L. and Spain.

A pertinent question to ask Norman Thomas at this point would be, why he doesn't ask the French Socialist Party to follow the lead of the Soviet Union on this matter.

Recall the speed with which the Socialists acted in protesting the executions of the Trotskyist Kirov murderers who plotted the assassination of Stalin. Observe the difference in attitude and response when it is a matter of unity to aid those who are dying for the cause of democracy, progress and Socialism.

Speak about Nero fiddling while Rome burned. How can that compare with the sabotage of the Young Peoples Socialist League on the Spanish campaign. Nero only fiddled, but the Trotskyists in the Y.P.S.L. join the Francos and Hitlers in attacking the Spanish government and the Peoples Front. Instead of fighting the fascists, the

Trotskyists fight Caballero, and the Spanish government which unites Socialists, Communists, Anarcho-Syndicalists and Republicans.

From the blood and destruction of the battlefields the Spanish youth send blessings and greetings to the Soviet Union for its great assistance. But the Trotskyists, true to their rôle as Nazi agents in the Kirov assassination, hurl slander against the Soviet Union.

We can easily understand the bitterness of the United Young Socialist League of Spain when confronted by the attempt of the Trotskyists to form a new youth organization in Spain. Under the signature of Santiago Carillo, secretary of the United Young Socialist League of Spain, the following statement appeared in the Spanish press on October 15th.

"The counter-revolutionary role which Trotskyism plays on an international scale is known. Now we are learning of its activity in our country. We warn the youth that those who are trying to disguise themselves under the name of Iberian Communist Youth are enemies of youth, striving to split our ranks and permit fascism to annihilate us."

"The leaders of this so called organization do not hide their hostile attitude toward the Peoples Front. Just as the fascists, they see their enemy in the Peoples Front. This exposes them in their real light. Who goes against the Peoples Front, goes against the youth and against the whole proletariat and are allies of the enemy.

"Neither do these elements hide their opposition to the government. But what is the significance of going against the government? This is nothing else but playing into the hands of the Burgossa Committee (Junta Burgos)."

"This is a crime, an outright betrayal of the youth and the proletariat. We warn the young generation against these maneuvers. At the same time we tell our members, also the Republican and Anarchist youth: in your shops, factories, fields and at the front, let the agents of Trotskyism understand that there is no place for them. They are our enemies, enemies of all youth, regardless of viewpoint. Let them know that all consider them as so much garbage."

Here too, in the United States, let us not permit this garbage to interfere with a great campaign to win the youth for Spain. As this article is being written the heroic defenders of Madrid are holding out against almost super-human odds.

Funds, food and clothing are needed and needed right away. Every Y.C.L. member should become an active organizer of the campaign to secure these vital necessities. Organize mass meetings! Go to youth organizations and trade unions! Help set up centers for the collection of food and clothing in your neighborhood.

The youth of Spain calls on us to help them in their fight to realize a future of peace, freedom and progress. Let not their calls go unheeded! Every ounce of energy into the campaign to save democracy in Spain.

NOTE:—For a complete analysis of this subject and a knowledge of all the facts involved, every Y.C.L. member should read the new pamphlet by Harry Gannes: "How the Soviet Union Helps Spain".

AROUND THE LEAGUE

with Henry Winston

SCORES of young people in our branches throughout the country did excellent work in the election campaign. We are anxiously awaiting word of their experiences. I hope they will write to us and make their work known.

Young America played a large role in helping defeat the forces of reaction and fascism in the elections. They are proud of their job. Not only did they help defeat reaction but they also demonstrated the power of their united strength.

We did our best to help the young people understand the election issues. Our job is now to boldly rally the young people for the formation of a Farmer Labor Party. The best guarantee that this will be done effectively is through the building of a mass Young Communist League. Let us speed up our recruiting and constantly keep in mind the slogan, "ALL FOR THE RECRUITING DRIVE; ALL THROUGH THE RECRUITING DRIVE."

With the Districts

California reports through Ben Dobbs, Administrative Secretary . . . 200 members recruited in this manner . . . branch presidents responsible for work . . . membership committees organized in each branch . . . graphic charts . . . socialist competition among branches . . . each branch issues its own publicity . . . the best recruiter to be sent to the National Convention . . . Look out for your laurels New York the coast is going places.

St. Louis wants educational facilities says Clara Wernick, State Organizer . . . so they've started a campaign for a free city college and a neighborhood center . . . in the election campaign they recruited 100 new members . . . On Jan. 1st they expect to have 300 members . . . all of them dues paying . . . Clara says the new people are the real stuff and promises to fulfill her quota.

The magic voice of radio reports Carl Ross, State Organizer of Minnesota has produced 40 members . . . radio parties did the trick . . . says we . . . plan, Minnesota . . . plan leaflets . . . interesting meetings . . . better inner



League education . . . mass popular literature . . . strengthen leadership in lower organizations . . . plan suitable local activity . . . like that Minnesota football team . . . punt, run and pass.

Adds Mac Weiss, State Organizer in Cleveland . . . don't keep the plan a secret—after its worked out by the membership . . . discuss it with the membership . . . hold panel discussions in all the branches . . . strong and weak points will come out . . . Cleveland also is awarding a prize to the best League member . . . for recruiting, dues payments, and attendance . . . a trip to the National

Convention . . . Mac also says they are training 19 branch organizers . . . the complete plan is . . . systematic and organized work on friends and contacts from all fields of work . . . most active League members now called pace-setters to draw up a list of 4 or 5 people and pledge to bring them in . . . individuals and fractions likewise . . . also open Y.C.L. meetings with good speakers and entertainment . . . competition between branches . . . and individuals . . . and cities . . . to develop the kind of activities young people like and need . . . to live a full life.

Reports Lloyd Brown, State Organizer in Pittsburgh . . . off to a flying start in doubling the membership . . . already 24 recruits . . . mainly contacted individually . . . we interrupt to remark . . . plan, Lloyd . . . let's have individual responsibility and keep up the good work.



Up pops Mike Martini, Administrative Secretary in New York with 2500 new recruits . . . 700 of them recruited in ten days . . . says Mike . . . hundreds of radio parties and correspondence with people who wrote in after the broadcasts did it . . . the mass meetings helped too . . . our advice is keep it up . . . no resting on your laurels . . . and try to get 2500 more in the drive for the defense of the Spanish people.

In West Virginia the Party is building the Y.C.L. . . . a letter on youth problems was sent to all units . . . a member of the Party District Committee was placed in charge of youth work . . . every Party unit now orders five Champions . . . a regular distribution of youth literature through Party units has been arranged . . . also the Party is holding forums on youth problems . . . 3 people have been recruited for the Y.C.L. . . . a youth club has been established . . . that is real Party help to the Y.C.L.

Helen Mowry, Administrative Secretary in Philly, has good news . . . the goal for the drive is 150 recruits . . . and 125 have been recruited already . . . the plan and work includes . . . shop concentration, and participation in strike struggles . . . radio parties . . . youth mass meetings . . . personal letters and visits to friends . . . issuance of a special drive bulletin . . . campaign against Jim-Crowism . . . big campaign for Spanish people . . . Helen says they'll go way over their quota . . . we believe her.

The competition is getting hotter and hotter. The National Committee is awarding a trophy to the winning district, the James Ashford trophy, in honor and in remembrance of the things for which James Ashford devoted his life. The trophy will be awarded at the National Convention. What district will win it?

Young Communist Review

The Youth Division of the N. Y. Labor Party

by John Little and Clark

AT the January, 1936 meeting of the Young Communist League, we correctly came to the conclusion that one of the most burning needs of the youth of America was to build a united youth organization.

At the July meeting of the National Committee a review of the work further proved that this general line was correct even though it was necessary to make further tactical changes. The original perspective was that this united youth league could be brought about first through the establishment of organic unity with the Y.P.S.L. and on the basis of both organizations working together for the establishment of a mass progressive youth organization that would educate the youth in the spirit of Socialism. The second method was that of building a net-work of clubs of youth that would become part of this organization and thirdly, that we would be able to transform the Y.C.L. into a broad mass organization that would answer all the economic, political, and social needs of the youth.

The July conference noted the fact that organic unity with the Y.P.S.L. could not be realized in the immediate future due to the course of the Y.P.S.L. leadership. Instead of the Y.P.S.L. becoming a positive force working for unity within the ranks of the working and student youth, it chose a path of further isolation from them. It refused to cooperate in joint struggle and adopted a policy that was injurious to the development of effective mass action in the struggle against war and fascism and in defense of the economic interests of the youth. At the same time it welcomed into its ranks the bankrupt counter-revolutionary Trotzkyites, who have won for themselves the reputation of being the worst disrupters in the ranks of the labor movement.

Sentiment For a Farmer-Labor Party

This July meeting further noted the growing desire among the masses for independent political action. Important Farmer-Labor Party movements were to be seen in several states such as Minnesota, Wisconsin and Washington. Also Labor's Non-Partisan League was established on a national scale. While on a national scale Labor's Non-Partisan League did not attempt to form any independent organization, in the state of New York due to the strong labor and radical movement it decided to form a separate party, the American Labor Party. The major support for this party came from the trade union movement.

The position of the Communist Party and Young Communist League towards the American Labor Party was a positive one from the beginning. While we disagreed fundamentally with its choice of Roosevelt and Lehman as candidates, we at the same time recognized that this Party represented a step forward for labor. We saw in the formation of the American Labor Party the possibility for a permanent independent party of labor in New York state.

Simultaneous with the building of the American Labor Party and in order to strengthen it, the A.L.P. decided to organize a youth division of the Party. The first youth conference called by the Labor Party came about due to

the incessant pressure of hundreds of young trade union members who wished to see a youth organization side by side with the A.L.P., rallying thousands of youth behind the banner of the Labor Party. The conference, attended by delegates from over 20 large and influential unions, as well as from many youth organizations, clearly established the desire of these young people to support the program of the A.L.P. and at the same time to work for the permanency of such a youth organization.

During the campaign hundreds of young members of the A.L.P. were active for the first time in political activity. The majority of these were in the trade unions which had affiliated to the A.L.P. Youth from the neighborhoods, from the various local organizations, Y's, settlement houses, colleges and clubs, were drawn into the work and educated in the need for a united organization on the political field.

The results of the election proved the correctness of our position on the American Labor Party. The unexpectedly large vote received by the Labor Party proved beyond any doubt the sincere desire of hundreds of thousands to build a labor party on a permanent basis.

The program as adopted by the Youth Division calls for legislation in support of collective bargaining; for extension of the NYA and increase of relief; for higher wages; increase and extension of civil liberties; for peace and for academic freedom. As a political organization it pledges itself to elect independent ALP candidates who will run on the program outlined above.

The Future of the Youth Section

Our understanding of the perspective for the united youth league was from the beginning one of the realistically, flexibly, applying our line to daily developments. The American Labor Party at its inception was not the kind of Labor Party that we wanted. But because we took a positive position, we were able to influence its development from the beginning and helped in the organization of its youth division.

As opposed to this correct policy was that of the Socialist Party and Young Socialists. Following their general sectarian approach to the election campaign, they refused to have anything to do with the Labor Party. They refused to see the thousands of honest, sincere trade unionists who, while not yet ready to vote for Socialism, were ready and willing to work for the building of a labor party. The Young Socialists did nothing but heap scorn upon the members of the Labor Party, and did little to help in its development into a more progressive, all-embracing united party of labor. On the contrary they antagonized the Labor Party members and helped lower rather than raise the prestige of the Socialist Party.

In New York our perspective today is for the continuation of the policy first outlined for the development of the A.L.P. among the youth. We support all efforts for the building of the youth division. Thousands of youth can be reached and influenced by the program of the youth division.

"Forward to Victory"

Santiago Carillo

Excerpts of speech of Comrade Santiago Carillo, General Political Secretary of the United Y.S.L., over radio to youth of Spain on September 23rd.

"YOUTH unity in Spain has been consummated on the battlefields. It was forged at the front and in the rear. This unity embraces all who previously had fought in close unity with us.

"In the name of the Youth League, I greet the Young Basque Internationalists, who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with us, united on the basis of a single common feeling: to exterminate fascist-militarism. Their example has been the best proof that we did not appeal in vain to the Spanish youth for joint work. I also greet the Left Republican Youth and the youth from the independent movement and ask that their efforts be more interlocked with ours. This youth unity gives us hope that after victory we will all understand that there are no reasons for a division; that the enemy, the common enemy, is fascism and the social forces which support it.

"Completely realized unity of the Spanish youth has, as I have already said, the following chief aim: to exterminate fascism. The struggle of the youth and of the whole Spanish people against fascism is under the leadership of the united front government, led by comrade Largo Caballero. It is around the government of Largo Caballero, composed of Socialists, Communists, Republicans and Nationalists, that we must realize the firmest and most absolute unity. In the struggle against fascism Spain must strengthen the leadership which will bring victory. It is necessary that all of us unite around the new leadership, that we unite more closely, without any excuses or weaknesses.

"In order to win the war, it is not enough to speak of unity. It is not enough even to understand the necessity of unity. It is not enough to understand the necessity of supporting the Peoples Front government. It is necessary to organize this support, this unity. There are still many people who are sure of the defeat of fascism and who are calmly waiting for their freedom and victory. There are others who think that after the organization of the Caballero government, their problems were already solved and there was nothing more to be done. This is a very great mistake. The government of Caballero is a government of victory, because it represents the people who will win *if they unanimously follow directives*. The youth must cooperate with the government.

"The youth in the rear are confronted with a serious task: they must intensify production. In the whole country sections of the United Young Socialist League must reach agreements with other organizations to organize the intensification of production. But above all, they must set the example in seeing that all youth are ready to redouble their work if it is necessary. The front can be upheld only by intensifying production. The treason of the military fascists has placed our country in a difficult position from the point of view of production. It is necessary to fill the gap by doubling our work and our efforts in the rear. At the same time, it is necessary to begin a decisive campaign in order to clear the rear of idlers.

"All the city heroes, meaninglessly strolling around, rifles in hand, must be sent to the front. Heroism is displayed when facing the enemy. Not one useless rifle in the rear! All rifles to the front! The youth must set the example. This is one of the essential tasks: to see that all rifles are at the front.

"On the other hand, it is necessary to organize in the rear a broad educational and agitational campaign based on the supreme necessity of realizing completely the unity of the people against fascism.

"At the front it is necessary to establish military discipline as the base of the new people's army. We have not reached this objective yet, but it is necessary to attain it in the process of the struggle. Discipline and reorganization in the rear and at the front; these are the two essential conditions for victory.

"Another essential condition is to create military cadres, quickly advancing comrades who during the civil war have already shown their capabilities to lead. It is necessary at the same time to establish centers of pre-military preparation in all cities and villages. Every man should know how to handle arms and must assimilate the most elementary rules of military discipline.

"The United Young Socialist League at the present time must concentrate all its work, all its energy, all its dynamism, all its efforts on the war necessities. Under Largo Caballero's government unity of command has been realized. It is necessary, however, to reinforce still more the unity of the people and see that all the people and our generation firmly respond to the united command.

"We are creating a new Spain, a free Spain. It is necessary to intensify the work of the youth and of the whole Spanish people in order to block the way to fascism. Fascism will not come. But it is not enough to block its path. It is necessary to take measures for its annihilation.

"Between the Spanish youth there must be only one division; the division resulting from the war. In one part of Spain the youth are enslaved, oppressed by the ruling military fascists. In the other part, are the youth who in closed ranks and with epic courage and heroism are fighting to assume their liberty and to win liberty for all workers, peasants, students who are anxiously waiting for us to liberate them, for us to snatch them, from the claws of fascism which is strangling them. We shall be ready to sacrifice all in order to win, in order to free our brothers, in order to free the youth of the whole country. All our united efforts in order to conquer!

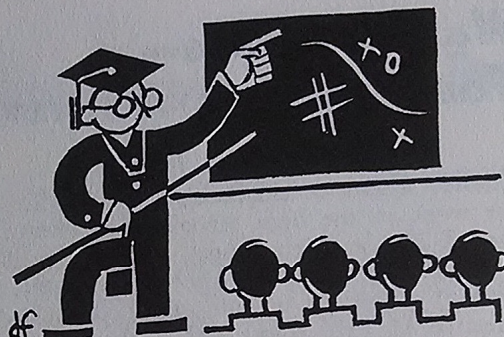
"Long live the unity of the Spanish people and youth around the government of victory, around the government of Caballero!

"We shall intensify all the people's energy, men and women, in order to support the front. Forward to victory, discipline and organization in the vanguard and in the rear!"

Young Communist Review

How Much Do You Know?

by Dave Richards &



"WHAT Do You Know" has become a popular unit game. From the letters and remarks of comrades we've learned that everybody is having a lot of fun playing it. We've received very few scores on last month's test. Judging from those we've received, our comrades are not so well up on their current events.

This month's test is a chance to redeem yourself. We don't think it is as difficult as the previous one. Compare your score to that of last month. If you've improved so much that it is much higher, let us know. We'll make it tougher next month.

If you answer the first 15 questions correctly you get six points for each and for the last one, ten points. Now you wizards, who'll be the first to hit 100.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

- The most important development of the 1936 election campaign was (1) the small vote for minority parties (2) the hatred of the masses for the Hearst-Landon-Liberty League brand of reaction (3) the defeat of progressives such as Marcantonio (4) the power of the Democratic machine (5) the failure of labor to mobilize in complete independence.
- Match the following states with the events that took place in them:

1. Minnesota	1. 300,000 votes cast on labor ticket
2. New York	2. DuPont political dynasty beaten
3. Illinois	3. Defeated native son candidates
4. Delaware	4. C.P. illegally ruled off ballot
5. Kansas—North Dakota	5. F.L.P. governor, senator & 5 congressmen elected.
- The first person in New York to state that he would arm scabs to sail struck ships was (1) the delegate of the shipowners (2) the Pinkerton detective agency (3) the head of the marine commission (4) a vice-president of the International Seamen's Union (5) the vice-president of the Seamen's Defense Committee.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

- Match the following people:

1. Harry Bridges	1. Labor conciliator
2. Joe Curran	2. Vice-president of the I.S.U.
3. Edward McGrady	3. East Coast Strike leader
4. David Grange	4. West Coast longshore leader
5. Harry Lundberg	5. West Coast seamen's leader
	6. A.F.L. vice-president
	7. Shipowner's leader
- The new strike wave in France is primarily caused by (1) provocative action by employers in breaking agreements (2) inability of Communists to overcome influence of provocateurs (3) Hitler agents who desire to cripple French economy (4) Communist desire to force Blum to the left (5) French masses breaking away from People's Front.
- Rank the following prophets in order of their accuracy as predictors of the outcome of the 1936 elections (1) Father Coughlin (2) the Literary Digest (3) President Roosevelt (4) the Gallup Public Opinion Poll (5) Jim Farley.

- The main political task of the Communist Party of China at the present time is (1) to build an anti-imperialist front against world imperialism (2) to struggle for the extension of the Soviet areas in China (3) to rally the masses in a struggle against the traitorous policies of Chiang Kai-Shek (4) to rally all possible elements for the struggle against Japanese imperialism (5) to win the non-Communist masses to struggle for Soviets.

WORLD POLITICS

- Inclusion of Syndicalists in the Peoples Front Government in Spain indicates (1) the growth of Syndicalism in Spain (2) desertion of liberals from the Peoples Front (3) capitulation of the government to the Syndicalists (4) experience in struggle is dissipating the anti-parliamentarian ideas of the Syndicalists (5) weakening of Communist opposition to Syndicalism.
- The following nations announced an alliance against Communism (1) Italy and Austria (2) Germany and Poland (3) Germany and France (5) Italy and Germany (6) Czechoslovakia and Italy.
- The following statesman recently announced that his country would not be drawn into an anti-Soviet alliance (1) Anthony Eden (2) Cordell Hull (3) Edouard Benes (4) Nicholas Titulescu (5) William McKenzie King.
- A national holiday to celebrate the victory of the Soviet revolution was held this year in (1) Turkey (2) Spain (3) Denmark (4) Mexico (5) Australia.

SPAIN

- The French Socialist Party recently voted to (1) approve Blum's non-intervention policy in Spain (2) unite with the Communist International to help Spain (3) request the French and British governments jointly to lift the non-intervention pact (4) condemn Blum's policy.
- The recent pay raises announced in steel are due primarily to (1) the reelection of Roosevelt (2) the companies increased profits (3) the improved business situation (4) the organizing drive of the C.I.O.
- A recent resignation from the Executive Council of the A.F. of L. was (1) John L. Lewis (2) Matthew Woll (3) William Hutcheson (4) John P. Frey.
- Match the following:

1. January	1. Anniversary of Russian Revolution
2. March	2. American revolutionary anniversary
3. May	3. Pilgrimage to Washington for A.Y.A.
4. July	4. Christmas
5. November	5. Y.C.L. National Convention
	6. United Youth Day
	7. Anti-War day
- The following official of the A.F. of L. was recently called on to answer charges that he was participating in a conspiracy to illegally suspend his union (1) John L. Lewis (2) Heywood Broun (3) William Green (4) David Dubinsky.

War or Peace-- The Students Answer

(Continued from page 5)

activity. These developments indicate that the forms of our work in the high schools must receive serious attention. Will the high school peace councils be prepared to undertake strikes in April? Is this the most desirable form of activity at present, or can the movement be more effective at this point within the school itself through the preparation of some dramatic enterprise? These problems must be squarely faced in the coming months. *It is clear that the keynote of high school policy must be the development of techniques through which the millions of high school students can be reached within the school system itself; otherwise we are doomed to a valiant but meaningless battle among a handful of the most enlightened.*

The Progressive Groups

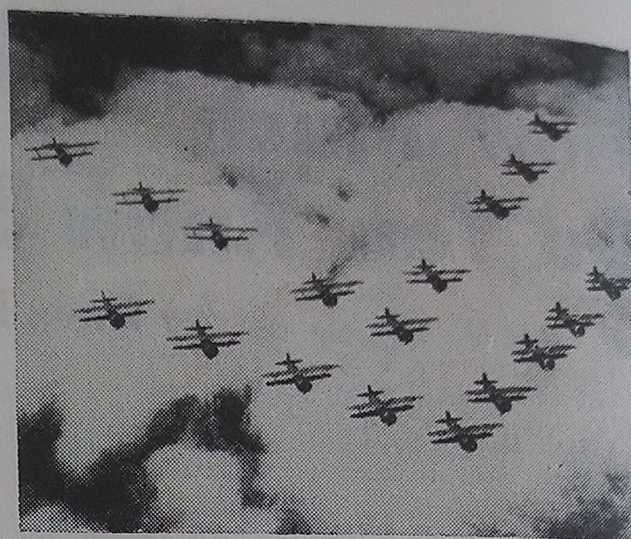
Within the framework of such wide and embracing collaboration for peace in the high schools and colleges there is of course, a grouping of the more progressive and advanced student sections; primarily those students who perceive the economic incentives to war, the role of fascist nations in breaking world peace, the necessity for opposing the preparedness cries of fascist-minded groups within our country.

There is general recognition on the campus that the American Student Union is the outstanding exponent of united, progressive opinion, banding together Communists, socialists and liberals in the fight for peace. It is therefore of grave importance that the present peace program of the A.S.U. receive serious discussion by both members and non-members prior to its coming convention in December. Such consideration has already begun. The critical and swift-moving world scene demands that there be the widest and most outspoken discussion in the ensuing weeks. *The program, when drafted, should represent the collective experience and judgment of the entire membership, whether Communists, socialists or progressive. For one group to dominate these decisions would be disastrous; for all groups to formulate the program, in open and frank discussion, is the only guarantee that the final document will express the Union's opinions.*

Communist students participate actively and tirelessly both in the A.S.U., the center of the militant peace movement, and in the broader machinery which includes all students desiring peace. We also develop and set forth our own point of view. Without hesitating to cooperate with all groups working for peace, we vigorously place before the student body our conception of the war danger and the most effective strategy to meet it. *It is our conviction now that the full impact of the student movement should be aimed at those fascist governments abroad and fascist-minded groups at home whose aim is to plunge the world into a tragic massacre. We believe that collective security imposed by the will of the people for peace, is the most strategic way to hem in and isolate the aggressors or potential aggressors.*

Our Job

The role of the fascist nations has been eloquently demonstrated in Spain; their deceptive battlecry—"neutrality"—is a lesson for American students not easily ignored. It was under the guise of "neutrality" that their brutal in-



tervention was carried on. It was "neutrality" which constituted an actual blockade of a legitimate Spanish government and a spur to the war plans of the fascists, seeking to gain new outposts for their manoeuvres in a fascist Spain and in the Mediterranean. These facts are already widely recognized on the campus. They must be further explained. They must be contrasted with the constant attempt of the Soviet Union to maintain peace, to curb the war-makers, to expose, by adhering to the neutrality pact, the role of the fascists in Spain—a task carried on amidst the conspiracy of fascism to isolate the Soviet Union and pave the way for invasion of her borders.

While we cite the lessons of Spain, while we emphasize the necessity for such collaboration, our struggle against war preparations at home goes forward with renewed vigor. It is no accident that those American financiers who sympathize with the war plans of Hitler and Mussolini and oppose American participation in collective action are the most brazen exponents of "preparedness." It is clear that the fight against fake "isolation" and "neutrality" is the fight against the most reactionary militarists in America. Hearst, Du Pont, Morgan and their cohorts are the sponsors of war budgets; they are the enemies of collective security; they are the apostles of "no foreign entanglements", a slogan to conceal their own identification with the fascists abroad, a slogan so plainly echoed by the fascists in Europe today. There are those who seek to prove that collective security is a contradiction to such struggle. Let them examine the sentiments of the war-makers here.

The A. S. U. Program

In terms of these problems, the A.S.U. program falls short of effectiveness. While calling for opposition to war preparations at home, it does not offer a realistic answer to those aggressor nations which would now smash peace. Even its analysis of the causes of war fails to show clearly the role played by the fascists every hour, both internationally and in the United States. *It is our belief that the student movement should press for American participation in collective action; it is our belief that such a program is an essential corollary of a meaningful fight against our war-makers at home; it is our opinion that the Oxford pledge, the battle against the R.O.T.C. and American militarism, will be augmented as pressure weapons by a full-fledged approach to the immediate advance of fascist aggression and world war.*

Young Communist Review

Washington Youth

(Continued from page 7)

to popularize them and insure their passage. The youth section has laid plans for a pilgrimage to Olympia, the state capitol, on Jan. 2, when the legislature convenes, in order to dramatize the demands.

The youth section should definitely put into practice the decision made at the recent convention to become an autonomous group affiliated to the adult body. This will make it possible for them to issue charters. Groups who are interested only partially in the program of the W.C.F. will be able to affiliate. At present youth groups are issued regular charters which are costly and entail complete agreement with the whole program.

Likewise, the resolution on more flexible forms of organization should be put into effect. The present stereotyped approach has stifled the possibility of organizing broader groups of youth by building chapters to meet the interests of each individual locality and group.

The problem of education has hardly been touched upon. There is a demand for discussions on basic economic questions and current events. The further development of the speakers' bureau and special methods of education such as classes, forums, debating teams, etc., are necessary.

The decision of the convention to start a basketball league and to cooperate with the unions in working toward opening a trade-union recreation center in Seattle is a good beginning in the development of a sports program. The convention further decided to make the Champion its official organ and decided to participate in a subscription drive. Miscellaneous resolutions adopted covered such points as participation with peace slogans in the Armistice Day parades; the calling of demonstrations and the hanging of the "nine old men" in effigy in the event the Supreme Court hands down unfavorable decisions on such issues as the neutrality bill, the Herndon case, etc.; to give all possible assistance to the maritime unions in the event of a strike or a lockout and establish joint committees which will send speakers to all youth organizations.

The Young Communist League must to an extent hold itself responsible for the insufficient growth of the Federation youth section. There has been a lack of understanding on the part of many of our comrades as to how we should work within the Federation and our relationship to it. A tendency developed to liquidate the League and replace it with Youth Commissions in the Party units and sections. While this may have been correct in certain outlying districts where no Y.C.L. existed, it had a devastating effect in those places where youth work had been done previously.

The Convention of the Commonwealth Federation adopted an enthusiastic but realizable program. It is up to the Y.C.L. and other youth organizations to see that it is carried into life. For the first time in the history of the Northwest, youth problems, the organization of youth have become issues in the progressive movement.

But side by side with the task of building the Washington Commonwealth Youth Section must go the building of the Young Communist League. The strengthening of our own organization will place us in a more effective position to become a major factor in the building of a progressive movement of youth and the establishment of an anti-capitalist, united youth organization.

December, 1936

In Review by Roy Bell

SPAIN 1936, by Joseph Cadden. Findings of an International Youth Commission. Three cents.

"AT the front, we saw regiments of boys and girls—many of the under twenty—holding the most strategic positions. Behind the lines, we discovered that important decisions were being made and carried out by committees of young people. Members of our generation were editing newspapers and pamphlets which reflected general public opinion and called for order, organization, the protection of property. Youth organizations initiated movements to harvest fields which had been abandoned, to work factories which had been left idle."

And so the American delegation which visited Spain saw that, in all truth, "youth defends democracy." The delegation was a broad one—but it came back united in its determination to tell the liberty-loving youth of America that the whole Spanish people was united in a struggle to the end against the fascist army officers.

Cadden tells the simple, clear story of Spain. The story of how the Spanish people went to the polls and elected their government, which was predominantly Republican. How this legal government began to make some badly needed social and economic reforms.

"A small minority—numbering at the most two of the twenty-four million in Spain—felt that these reforms would interfere with their own fortunes, so they carefully organized a revolt to overthrow the duly-elected government." The most hated and despised men in Spain are leading this revolt, whose life is due in large part to the fact that "the rebels' guns and planes bear German and Italian trade-marks and that the rebels' technicians and aviators speak Italian and German."

But the delegation saw much more. They saw what a powerful weapon unity was. They saw adults and young people of different political convictions welded into one dynamic force determined to defend their liberty with their lives.

Real mass distribution must be arranged for this pamphlet. Special times must be set aside to sell it in hundreds of thousands of copies. The Spanish people are fighting valiantly for freedom. With the help of "all advanced, progressive mankind" they will win.

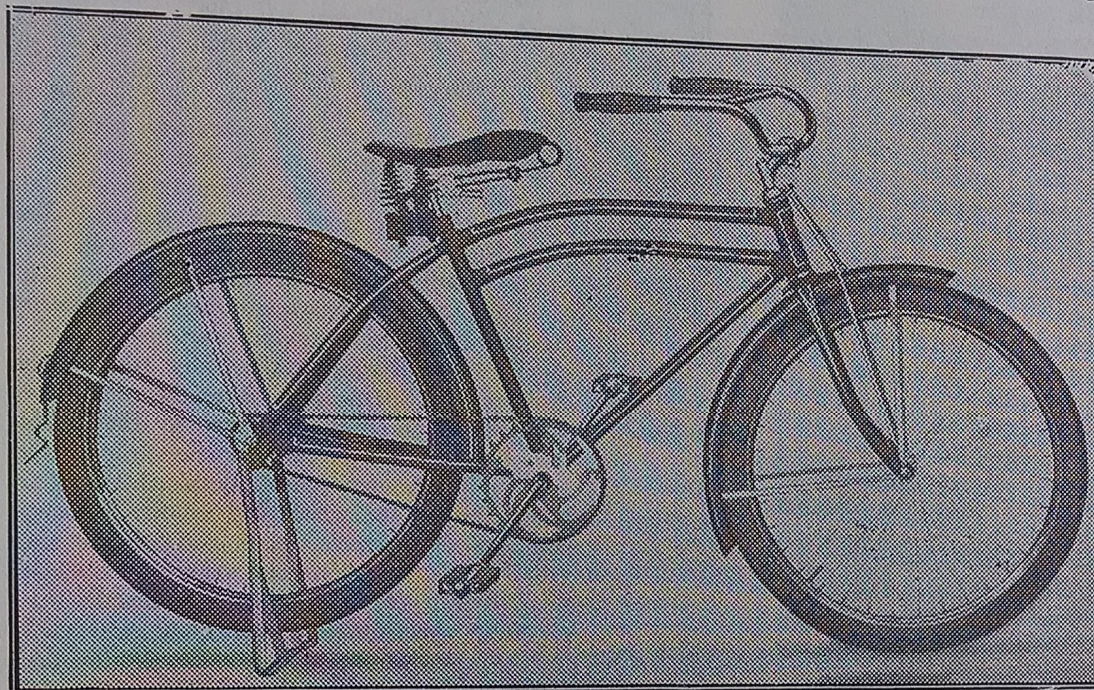
Answers

1. 2
2. 1 & 5; 2 & 1; 3 & 4; 5 & 3; 4 & 2
3. 4
4. 1 & 4; 2 & 3; 3 & 1; 4 & 2; 5 & 5
5. 1
6. 5; 3; 4; 1; 2
7. 4
8. 4
9. 5
10. 1
11. 4
12. 3
13. 4
14. 3
15. 1 & 3; 2 & 5; 3 & 6; 4 & 2; 5 & 1
16. 3

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